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After a careful statement of the problem the author considers, successively, the progress in the repression of the saloon, the dispensary movement in the South, hindrances of federal law to prohibitory enforcement, and the Negro as a factor in the prohibitory movement. The final chapter is devoted to a conclusion, giving critical information, regarding the origin of the movement in the South, the methods of repression employed, and the results achieved.

The principal sources of information are the reports of the United States Census, reports of the state departments of the different southern commonwealths, county local-option elections, and statutory enactments assembled from the session laws of the states involved. The data thus secured have been appended to the body of the work in the form of tables, maps, charts, lists of statutes, and official reports, making the whole perfectly intelligible to the general reader, and affording a basis for testing any of the conclusions drawn, or for taking up a more intensive study of the subject.

Though complete in itself, the present study is only a part of a wider investigation along similar lines, which the author intends to make, for other parts of the United States. The method of treatment pursued and the character of the information presented make the contribution noteworthy to all who are interested in this far-reaching problem.

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*Elementary Economics.* By S. J. CHAPMAN. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1913. 12mo, pp. x+163. \$0.75.

This little volume is an abridgment of the author's *Political Economy* (1912) and is intended to prepare the reader for his *Outlines of Political Economy* (1913). It is confined almost entirely to a discussion of general principles, omitting any treatment of the ethical or practical relations of economics.

The book can hardly be classed as one valuable for use as a text in beginning economics. It is more of a handbook on the subject for general readers and is therefore difficult to estimate as a contribution to economic science. Most of the general principles are touched upon, but scarcely more than that. For example, such important subjects as demand, capital, markets, purchasing power of money, etc., are accorded one page for treatment, and many other important phenomena are dismissed with little more than broad, general statements concerning them. To be sure, a detailed treatment is probably unnecessary and certainly impossible in a book with such limitations.

Professor Chapman is apparently a follower of Marshall in his views on utility, and on demand and supply and their relative combination in determining price. He accepts the Ricardian doctrine of rent in its application to "fertility," "situational," and even "personal" rents. Differences in the values of goods in different countries is his explanation of international trade. He distinguishes between gross and net or pure interest, the latter being distinctly a payment for the loan of capital, while the former includes this together with payments to cover risk and worry. The interest rate is fixed

by the relation of the total supply of capital to the total demand for it. Like interest, wages and profits are marginal as they are fixed by the relative capacities of laborers and entrepreneurs.

Aside from the possible weakness of being overscientific and exact instead of illuminatingly clear and simple, as a work of this nature should be, the book as a whole may be said to be a successful attempt (if such attempts can be successful) to present in a brief, summary form the fundamentals of economics.

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*Women and Economic Evolution.* By THERESA SCHMID McMAHON. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 496. Madison, Wis., 1912. 8vo, pp. 132. \$0.25.

The question of the relationship between industrial changes and the position of women as this would appear from a brief historical survey is the author's thesis. The main line of argument is that the original division of labor between men and women was made for the purpose of serving the convenience of both, it being to woman's advantage to have her work center about the hearth. The principle of division continued to be the same, always tending to keep women at home. They therefore did not meet industrial conditions at first hand and consequently took a passive attitude toward social institutions. With the industrial revolution much of the work of economic value that women had been doing in the home was taken out of it and to maintain their homes they had to follow the work. At least this was true of the poorer classes where the women often had an immediate experience with social and economic conditions. In the middle and upper classes the result was greatly increased leisure for the women and an opportunity for self-cultivation which has turned the interest of some to social problems. In other cases, however, it has developed a class of parasites. These changes in the status of women are reflected in changes in the home, birth-rate, divorce, etc.

An attempt to handle such a subject, even if only in its historical phases, in the space of not much over a hundred pages necessarily results in superficial treatment and the consequent weakening of the author's conclusions. It is unfortunate that a considerable number of typographical errors should have been allowed to remain.

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*Cyclopedia of Practical Accounting.* By JAMES B. GRIFFITH, CHARLES A. SWEETLAND, and OTHERS. Chicago: American School of Correspondence, 1912. 4 vols., pp. 402, 425, 426, 434. \$12.80.

The treatise evidently aims to give a complete review of the entire field of accounting. The volumes start out with a discussion of the theory of accounts, and then proceed to show the methods of keeping the books of various kinds of organizations, from single proprietors to corporations, and of different kinds